

MUSCATATUCK URBAN  
TRAINING CENTER  
P.O. BOX 77  
Butlerville, IN 47223



## Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID IN5240007

### Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 15 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you with the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water source is surface water drawn from the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water that we test for may include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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## Terms and Abbreviations

MCL:	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b> , the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG:	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> , the level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL:	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b> , the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</b> , the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL:	<b>Action Level</b> , the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
TT:	<b>Treatment Technique</b> , a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
NTU:	<b>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</b> , a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water.
ppm:	<b>parts per million</b> , a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter. Think of 1 inch in 16 miles or 1 minute in 2 years.
ppb:	<b>parts per billion</b> , a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter. Think of 1 inch in 16,000 miles or 1 minute in 32 years.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG or MRDLG</b>	<b>MCL, TT, or MRDL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>					
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>												
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)												
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24	1      72	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	NA	NA	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.					
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	108	52      200	2008	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.					
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>												
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0464	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.					
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.					
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.1	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.					
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.					
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.2	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.					
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	1	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>												
Fecal coliform/E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	1	NA	2008	No	Human and animal fecal waste present in the environment.					
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.												
Turbidity (NTU)	100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation.			2008	No	Soil runoff.						
The highest single measurement was 0.28. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.												
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>												
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	2	ND      2.4	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.					
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.45	ND      0.45	2008	No	Herbicide runoff.					

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.544	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7.56	2008	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Muscatatuck Urban Training Center is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Violations and Exceedances

### TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The violations occurred between July 1 - December 31, 2008. Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant was above the standard for the period indicated. The likely cause was the addition of too much chlorine to treat high levels of organics in the water along with underestimating demand led to storing finished water longer than desired. A public notice was sent to all users. The plant operator is aware of storage time and turnover rate, and is working to produce only enough water to meet demand.

## More Questions?

If you have any questions about this Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please call one of the numbers below. This CCR is also available at [www.mutc.in.ng.mil](http://www.mutc.in.ng.mil) .

MUTC Water Treatment Plant

ext. 41730 or 317-247-3300 ext. 41730

MUTC Environmental Office

ext. 41670 or 317-247-3300 ext. 41670

JFHQ Environmental Office

ext. 85445 or 317-247-3300 ext. 85445 robert.braunlin@us.army.mil